Menoufia University Faculty of Engineering, Shebin El-Kom **Civil Engineering Department** First Semester Exam. 2016-2017 Date of Exam: 4/1/2017



Subject : Geometric Geodetic Surveying Code: CVE535 Year : Diploma level course, Public Works **Time Allowed : Three hours Total Marks: 100 marks**

Answer all Questions (Use complete equations & clear sketches) [Marks] Question (1) [25]

a) Compute the mean radius of curvature along the line ED, given that:

 $\varphi_{\!_E} = 46^\circ \ 00' \ 57'' \ N \quad , \quad \varphi_{\!_D} = 46^\circ \ 28' \ 22'' \ N \ ,$

 $\alpha_{ED} = 178^{\circ} \ 05' \ 13''$, $\alpha_{DE} = 358^{\circ} \ 17' \ 52''$, $a = 6378136.512 \ m$, $\frac{1}{f} = 298.2603$

b) Given that the Earth's radius is 6376.207 km, use two methods to compute the spheroidal excess of the triangle ABC, if: $AB = 19.312 \ km$, $AC = 31.115 \ km$, $BC = 39.714 \ km$

Question (2)

a) Calculate the mean radius of curvature at point C, if $\varphi_c = 27^\circ 08' 43''S$ and:

$$a = 6378136.920 \ m$$
, $\frac{1}{f} = 297.8795$

Then, using two methods, compute the global mean radius of curvature for the ellipsoid.

b) If the difference in geodetic longitude between A, B is 23' 17", compute the convergence of meridians between the two points, given that:

 $\varphi_{A} = 29^{\circ} 00' 47'' N$, $\varphi_{B} = 29^{\circ} 15' 26'' N$

Question (3)

- a) Explain the difference between the 2D- angular and 2D-Mapping coordinate systems,
- b) Compare between the 3D- Cartesian and 3D-curvilinear coordinate systems,

c) Explain the essential elements for the transformation betweeen any two 3D- Cartesian coordinate systems.

Question (4)

- a) Define the direct and inverse geodetic problems,
- b) Discuss both the 2D- and 3D-approches in geodetic position computations. State the merits of the 3D-approach.
- c) Compare among the local geodetic, geodetic and geocentric coordinate systems.

Question (5)

- [15] a) Discuss the direct coordinate transformation between the local geodetic and geodetic coordinate systems,
- b) Explain the relation between the 3D-curvilinear coordinates of a given point and the corresponding 3D-Cartesian coordinates; within a given geodetic system.

Best Wishes

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